



## DOUBLE to save you trouble.

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### LOYALTY IS NEEDED

To all who are interested in the development of the Hudson Bay route as a means of transport for commodities in and out of the Canadian west, and that should include every one of the prairie provinces, attention is directed to the 1927 report on Hudson Bay marine insurance rates by the Imperial Shipping Committee should convey assurance for the future of the short route between Europe and the middle west of the northern part of the continent.

The report announces reductions in, and advantageous changes in conditions relating to marine insurance rates on cargoes handled through Churchill, indicates a potential lengthening of the shipping season for the route and, above all, for the first time in the eight years the route has been in operation, the committee voices its confidence in the comparative safety of the route, as expressed in the report.

"Eight seasons have passed since the new route was opened. The way is well charted and well equipped with aids to navigation. The exceptional circumstances on account of which the warranty is impossible—ice, fog and magnetic disturbance, are known and have been provided against by the gyro compass, direction finding and the very efficient escort of the Canadian patrol vessels.

"It is true that should a casualty occur, some time might elapse before salvage operations could be undertaken, and should the casualty be a very serious one or one which occurred towards the close of the season, salvage might be impracticable. Even so, a Canadian government patrol vessel happened to be available for salvage operations, to suspend its normal activities of escorting other vessels might have unfortunate results.

"Nevertheless, so far as physical risks are concerned we are convinced that the Hudson Bay route is no more dangerous, and in some respects less dangerous, than the St. Lawrence route. As against this there still remains the fact that with the present small number of voyages a single total loss in a season is a calamity for the underwriters.

An excellent feature of the report is the announcement of a reduction in marine insurance rates of 24.60 per cent. on cargo carried in vessels using a gyro compass. This is a very desirable promise, as it is essential that boats making use of the route be equipped with as many as possible approved devices calculated to lessen the risk of navigation through the strait and in the bay.

The "Avon River," the sole casualty of the 1926 season, which was driven on a reef without loss of life, was one of two boats which the route last year which did not carry a gyro compass.

It is true, however, that the lack of a gyro compass was not the cause of the disaster to the "Avon River." The committee quotes the London Board of Trade as declaring that the disaster was due "not to any special perils of the route, but to the unusually severe weather conditions which were experienced throughout the world in the last part of 1926, during which an unusually large number of ships were lost."

The basis on which the reductions have been made and the establishment of the gyro compass as standard equipment for well-founded tramp steamers using the Hudson Bay route give some assurance that decrepit old hulks are not likely to use the route and thus imperil its growing prestige by lumbering and overloading the present structure.

Despite the favorable nature of the report, the reduction which has been made in the insurance rates and the encouragement which is being given to ensure safety measures, prejudice against the route in Eastern Canada and apathy in the West as to its fate in the future have not entirely disappeared. Only recently in the municipalities of financial interests in the coast have appeared evidence of prejudice in the form of attacks against the route, on the material reduction in traffic through Churchill this year and the fact that this infant route is not yet on a self-sustaining basis.

The tone of such articles is grossly unfair as they omit to tell the whole story. No reference is made to the fact that the West is suffering from the greatest drought in history, resulting in a lack of grain values for shipment, nor is it pointed out that during the season futures prices have so closely approximated cash grain prices as to make lengthy storage economically infeasible.

These attacks indicate that the enemies of the route are not sleeping and it behooves the public to show their loyalty to the Hudson Bay route by giving it their support on every possible occasion and in every possible legitimate manner.

If consumers in the prairie provinces and the urban centres would express preference for goods shipped through Churchill their demands, if sufficiently insistent and persistent, would ultimately bear fruit and result in the increased volume of traffic which is essential if the route is to be built up to its capacity. If more goods are brought in through Churchill more boats will make use of the port for outbound cargo and the better the report with which traffic is developed the sooner will rates be further reduced.

### Perfect Gasoline Tank

British Invention Tank For Aeroplanes

Gasoline fires after aeroplane crashes may soon be a thing of the past.

The Air Ministry has perfected a gasoline tank which is crash, leak and fireproof.

Following a series of 13 years of experiment, the safety tanks will be placed in both war planes and civilian planes.

In trials the tanks were fired at with incendiary machine-gun bullets.

There was no resulting fire. A tank was dropped on concrete when a plane was deliberately crashed at 50 miles an hour. The tank merely bounced, and not a drop of gasoline was spilled.

Greater London's luxury trades including jewellery, jewelry and clothing now find employment for 58,000 persons.

**THE TRINDLE ARC WELDER**

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Welds—Solders—Brazes—35 to 100 lbs. pressure.

**E. H. ANDERSON, LINDSAY, ONT.**

### Definitely Under Par

Harvard Scientist Has Discovered Sun Is Anemic

The sun is only sevenths as bright as it should be, according to its type, it was disclosed by research at Harvard University.

In the same study made by Dr. William A. Gaddy, it was reported that the moon is slightly brighter than astronomers hitherto have believed.

Harvard observers, commenting on the discovery, resulting from a new technique of the radiations emitted from the sun and moon, said that it gave scientists their first indications that the sun definitely was "under par."

Once a year Buddhist worshippers hold a Tokyo temple, pray and offer incense in gratitude to the spirits of silkweavers and cotton plants for their "services" in giving silk and cotton to mankind.

One wonders how much of Canada is really seen by all the tourists who try to cover as much ground as possible in a few days and constitutions will stand.

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### Proper Lighting Needed

Prevalence Of Defective Eyesight Due To Poor Illumination

The fact that more and more people are now using their eyes in industry, in severe visual tasks, and neglect of proper lighting conditions are responsible for the prevalence of defective eyes according to Chas. G. R. R. clinical instructor of the College of Optometry of Canada, writing on "What we wear eyes?" in the current issue of "Health," organ of the Health League of Canada.

Glasses alone can never bring relief when eyes are abused by prolonged use under the harmful lighting conditions which exist in most offices and homes, writes Mr. R. R.

Most levels of illumination have far reaching effects on almost all bodily functions, he claims. "At present only a beginning has been made in the effects of illumination on the home seeing-machine."

Employers of labour should be so that factory workers and office workers are given an opportunity of working under better visual conditions, the writer claims. "We expect them to do their work efficiently only if they should be given the means to do that work efficiently."

Elimination of useless waste of energy on their part and waste of increased productive work for employers.

### Habitual Criminal

Spirit Fluid Is Said To Reveal This Tendency

Two Chicago doctors said that nine years' research had convinced them they could determine whether a criminal was a "confirmed repeater" by examining their "curry type" color and spiritual fluid.

The doctors, S. W. Brown, chief of the Board of Health, and M. H. Levy, of the Cook County Jail staff, said microscopic examination of spiritual extracts of criminals disclosed a ratio between the tendencies to re-enter a life of crime and an abnormal cell count. Nine prisoners who had provided them with spiritual fluid samples were used in experiments.

### ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

BALANCED MENUS' CONTAIN SIX FOODSTUFFS

We hear a good deal these days about balancing budgets in the home as well as in political and business circles. Balancing menus is equally important.

Many housewives fight shy of the word "balance" because they do not understand the meaning of the term. A balanced menu is one that keeps the body in balance and supplies the necessary food for the body.

A diet must contain six foodstuffs to meet the body's requirements. Fats and carbohydrates are required to give the body with energy.

Starches and sugars are included as carbohydrates.

The body requires food for new growth and for repairing old broken down and worn-out tissues.

Protein foods in the diet. Some of the protein foods are meat, fish, egg white, milk, peas, beans, fish, meat and cheese.

Mineral matter, water and vitamins are needed to regulate our bodies and to keep them running smoothly. Vitamins are said to correct the body's chemical balance.

These three foodstuffs are found in many of our foods but in large part in milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables.

All of these foodstuffs are found in the following menu: Liver Cakes, baked potatoes, creamed carrots, brown bread and butter, apple crumb pudding.

### LIVER CASSEROLE

2 onions

2 apples

1½ pounds calf liver

2 medium potatoes

Salt and pepper

1 teaspoon sage

Cut onions up fine. Put liver in boiling water. Lift out after a few minutes. Put a layer of liver in the casserole. Add one layer of each of the vegetables, potatoes, salt and pepper and sage. Repeat with layers of liver and other ingredients. Have a layer of potatoes on top. Add one cup stock or boiling water. Bake 1½ hours.

### APPLE CRUMB PUDDING

8 to 10 apples

1 cup butter

1 cup brown sugar

1 cup milk

Put the apples and cut into thin slices. Pile in a buttered baking dish. Confine until the dish is almost full. Sprinkle with 1 cup milk, 1 cup butter or lard and cinnamon. Prepare the crumbs for the top by combining together 1 cup brown sugar and flour. When this mixture is worked together so that it resembles fine bread crumbs and is on top of the apples. Bake about 20 minutes or until the apples are soft and the top is a golden brown.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens, Home Service, Penitentiary, B.C. for free advice on home cooking and household problems. Please name this paper.

An order issued by the Ulster Home Office in Ireland forbids cyclists to ride more than two abreast, under penalty of a fine.

### Island That Grows

Fantastic Growth Of Island In The Danube River

The case of an island that grows is now concerning the Hungarian legal world.

About 50 years ago the village of Danapentele sold a little island of three acres to the church community of Dunavecse for a small sum.

Instead of diminishing in size, like other islands in the Danube, the little island grew steadily bigger, and has now attained to about 19 acres.

The fantastic growth of the island has annoyed its former owners, who now claim payment for the acres which have, literally, materialized since its sale.

The church community, on the other hand, refuse to make further payment on the grounds that they bought and paid for the whole island.

—London Observer.

### Will Have Quiet Winter

Young Princesses Not To Be Seen Much In Public

It is no secret that the Queen has been much exercised about the effect on her little daughters of their many public appearances this summer.

August at Balmoral was maintained in family privacy, and it is likely that the little girls will make few appearances in the Autumn, says the London Daily Telegraph.

In the Christmas holidays a pantomime, the circus and a fairy play, with one or two children's parties, will naturally be allowed by the Queen. Dancing lessons will be held at the Palace and swimming lessons at the Bath Club.

But Princesses will wear especially hard on their language this winter. The Duchess of Kent takes great interest in this branch of their studies and takes French and German with her elder niece.

## Health LEAGUE OF CANADA

present TOPICS OF VITAL INTEREST

by DR. J. W. S. MCCULLOUGH

ARTICLE No. 11

Prevention Of Cancer No. 3

Medical Education

The Hon. Dr. John M. Robb, former Minister of Health for Ontario, has written the following address to the medical profession and public by his enterprise in setting up the first Royal Commission on Cancer instituted in any country and by the subsequent establishment of the existing cancer clinics in that province.

The wealth of clinical material in hospitals of all kinds all over Canada has never been utilized to its full extent. The average doctor, unless he is ambitious enough to secure post-graduate education at his own expense, has heretofore learned little about cancer since he left college. The distribution of the King's Fund, although the amount available is ridiculously small, will afford an opportunity for the Canadian Medical Association, originally instituted by the Health League, is engaged in the preparation of a booklet for doctors on cancer.

In this booklet, the work of men eminent in the various phases of cancer diagnosis, treatment and the latest developments on the subject will be discussed. In respect to this deplorable malady, a more sense of responsibility has arisen in the ranks of the medical profession. The result of this is bound to be seen in the fight against cancer.

In the conquest of cancer, a huge sum of money is needed for money for medical education, for the education of the public, for investigation and research and for the uncovering of the frauds of quack cures. There are enormous hoards of wealth in Canada. Will not our wealthy friends, more of whose families are immune to cancer, loosen their purse-strings and join in the battle against one of the cruellest diseases which afflicts mankind?

Next article: Prevention of Cancer No. 4. Education of the Public in Cancer.

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to the Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

## THE FLASHLIGHTS



## STANDARD OF QUALITY

### Great Bear Lake Mine

Important Pitchblende Field Located At Considerable Depth

What is characterized by President A. LaBine, of Eldorado Gold Mines Limited, as "the most important pitchblende discovery underground since the commencement of operations on the property" is reported from the Great Bear Lake Mine of the silver-rubber producer by Mine Engineer R. J. Wall.

Crosscutting from the No. 2 vein at the 500 horizon with the objective of reaching No. 1, the discovery vein, which has hitherto been completely unknown below the surface, what appears to be the downward projection of No. 1 vein.

When Gilbert LaBine made his original discovery on what is to-day LaBine Point and the site of one of the greatest potential rubber producers in history, what he found were the surface outcroppings of No. 7 vein. In earlier work with hand steel, a surface pit was opened for a distance of 20 feet and about 10 tons of ore was broken out of the vein. The surface sandstone was scientific parties, much sought by museums throughout the world. Geologists who visited the property in the sub-Arctic at various times continued to offer the opinion that No. 1 vein was the principal vein. But the miner's work was first done on No. 2 vein which showed consistently rich pitchblende and silver as well as copper. This development and the optical operations continued on No. 2 vein to a depth of 500 feet.

### Quite Blameless

A Vermont village pastor, who has been accused for trout poaching against fishing on Sunday. The next day one of his parishioners presented him with a fine string of fish and said, hesitatingly: "I guess I ought to tell you, parson that those trout were caught on Sunday."

The minister gazed appreciatively at the speckled basses, and said: "The trout aren't to blame for that."

To tell summer temperatures correctly, a popular science note informs us, you have to do in count number of times a tree of cricket chirps in a second, and add 40. Another way is to look at the thermometer.

### How The Language Grows

The Word Telegraph Was First Used In 1792

The word "televior" was coined by J. L. Baird in 1925 to describe apparatus for television and was registered by him as a trade mark. On account, however, of the general adoption of the word in the United States and elsewhere to denote any kind of television apparatus, Baird Television, Ltd., has decided to abandon its registration as a trade mark, so that in future there will be no restriction upon the use of the word in connection with television. "Televior" may thus be used in future as freely as "telegraph" and "television."

The word telegraph was first adopted by Chappé in France, in 1792, to his invention of the semaphore system of transmitting messages to a distance; and the word telephone was used by Sade in 1828 for a system of signaling by musical sounds. It was employed in 1844 to describe a powerful wind instrument to convey messages as at sea during foggy weather.

Philip Rees, in 1861, called his ingenious instrument a telephone, so that he may be regarded as the inventor of the name of the modern instrument. Alexander Graham Bell adopted the word in 1876 for his "Electrical Speaking Telephone."

### See End Of Drouth

Professor Predicts Bountiful Harvests For Next Year

Cycle of dry years which has ruined grain lands on the southern Canadian prairies has ended and bountiful crops likely will be harvested next year, it was forecast by Dr. Frederick James Alway, famous Ontario-born agronomist at Edmonton, in an interview.

Dry years occur in definitely traceable cycles, he said, and "it was because this year has caused such dreadful ravages throughout the grain belts of Canada and the United States is ending now, probably is already finished."

"I am prepared to state without hesitation that it is likely to be one of the wettest, most productive crop years in decades, and it is a pleasure to say that it will make such a forecast with sincerity after witnessing what I have seen in Saskatchewan this summer," asserted Dr. Alway, professor of soil chemistry and chief of the division of soils at the University of Minnesota since 1915.

Dentist: "There's no need to make all that fuss, sir. Why I haven't been here for years."

Patient: "No, but you're standing on my corn."

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR  
(Continued from front page)

He brought destitution upon them; at the same time he shuts his eyes to the real source of their trouble, which is lack of co-operation in their own affairs.

Now we will take the cost of the advances to the farmer. By doing his own business direct through the bank he pays 6-1-2 per cent per year; by doing it indirectly through the merchant it costs him twenty-five per cent at the time of his purchase of goods, and I believe I am conservative in my statement. Aboard please note—who is a parasite.

Now I am not condemning this business concern for the above plan,


if the farmers are foolish enough to let other people do for them that which they could do for themselves to their advantage. They must expect to pay heavily for these services.

While I am on this subject I would bring to the notice of the suffering people of Alberta the inconsistency of our Alberta Government in their cry of co-operation and their lack of desire to do anything to educate the people or encourage them in one method or another that would be a direct help to them, that is, consumers and producers co-operatives. I think the time has come when Mr. Aberhart should drop his attitude of a mixture of Barrum and Don Quixote, forget his imaginary enemies, and acknowledge that there were forty-six per

cent of voters who polled their vote in the Alberta 1935 election, who prove themselves to be far above the S.C. mentality of the thirteen-year-old set. Let Mr. Aberhart come out of his trance and give us honest legislation that will benefit the people of the province and also the whole Dominion instead of trying his best to put us in the hands of a commission form of government, because I am sure if he continues his nonsense that is what is in store for the people of Alberta, and God help us if we ever get that kind of government.

THOS. J. KING.

P.S.—I sincerely invite constructive criticism from the faithful, or sarcasm, if it would please them better.



# QUALITY PRINTING

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## The Carbon Chronicle

# The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Third Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, September 21st, from 8:30 to 8:45, and Wednesday, September 22nd, from 12:00 noon to 12:15.

**Millions Paid in Taxes to the Dominion Government... More Millions to the Provinces and to the Municipalities... Alberta's Revenue From the Banks Boosted... Most Branches Operate at Loss... Banks Have Faith in Alberta.**

CANADA'S Chartered Banks have paid in taxes, in Canada, during the last ten years \$74,301,000.

We promised last week that we would tell you about the *load* of taxation we carry. Before we get along very far to-night we shall give you a very plain, short set of figures, which would like you to get a pencil and paper to take down these figures when I reveal them to you.

We shall tell you also about our earnings, our profits and dividends. Our critics have been talking a great deal about the fabulous profits we are said to make; that criticism is unfounded. Let me repeat, as I said in our first broadcast, that we believe that many critics of the banks are sincere. We, too, are sincere.

You are often told that the banks should be taxed but we tell you that the banks are taxed, and we want to tell you some things that will interest you, about the taxes we bear.

Now are you ready with that pencil and paper? We will pause for a few seconds so that you may get ready.

We are not going to ask you to take down a long list but just a few plain figures—

Well now, are you ready?

Here's the story: During the last ten years the banks have paid:

The Dominion — \$22,771,000  
The Provinces — 13,268,000  
Municipalities — 38,262,000

This makes the sum I gave you in starting this broadcast — a total of \$74,301,000, which is the total of taxes in ten years. The banks do not complain of fair taxation; they expect to bear their due proportion of the expense of running a Municipality, a Province or the Dominion but, because so many people have been led to believe that the banks are not taxed at all, we are telling you of the taxes that we do pay.

Take the case of Alberta alone. This year the Province imposed upon us a new and additional tax of one-tenth of one per cent of our paid-up capital. It amounts to \$141,000 this year.

Last year we paid to the Alberta Government total taxes of \$81,150. This averaged out at \$390 per branch. From paying \$81,150, in 1936, our Alberta tax in 1937 has been boosted to a grand total of about \$222,000, or nearly three times what it was before.

We have told you the story of Provincial taxes. It has meant that at a moment to Municipal taxes. In 1936 the total of taxes we paid to Alberta Municipalities amounted to \$253,600. Our total of Municipal taxes in Alberta averaged out at \$1,219 per branch.

Let me repeat — the taxes paid by the banks in 1936 to the Province of Alberta alone averaged out at \$390 per branch. In 1937 they had risen to an average of \$1,115 per branch. And let me further repeat that the Alberta municipal taxes paid by the banks last year amounted to \$1,219 per branch. At this rate we are now paying a total of \$2,334 per branch in Provincial and Municipal taxes combined, quite regardless of the heavy Dominion taxes we bear. The Provincial and Municipal taxes combined, which are paid by the banks in Alberta, now reach the grand total of \$476,600 per year.

And yet, to hear the fools speak, you'd never know that the banks are taxed at all!

Do you know that very few of the bank branches in Alberta are making any profit? We are now going to tell you something that has never been revealed to the public before — we are letting you in on a secret.

Now if you are ready again with your pencil and paper we will give you the actual figures for 1935, the most recent year for which complete figures are available. There were then 221 branch banks in Alberta.

Only 41 of them made any profit. Seven of the 41 made more than \$200 in that year.

And 180 were operated at a loss. You can figure out for yourselves what effect \$141,000 in new and added taxes has had on that picture.

With all this newly-revealed information I have given you the picture is still incomplete, for you all know that a business such as ours cannot be carried on without some losses. Indeed the net result in Alberta for the ten years 1926 to 1935, is that after providing operating expenses and taking care of bad and doubtful debts, the banks have incurred a very substantial loss.

The money thus lost, I assure you, did not drip from the end of a fountain pen.

You may ask — "Then why do the banks continue to operate in Alberta?"

We answer: "Canada's Chartered Banks have faith in Alberta's future and in the people of this Province. We feel sure that the period of hardship and drought will pass. The West has had a terrible drought during the last seven or eight years. I remember the time, and many listeners must remember it too, when this Western country produced an export wheat crop of three to five hundred million bushels a year, when prices were high and marketing conditions were good."

For years the West had, roughly speaking, from Three to Five Hundred Million Dollars in new money coming back into this country from the marketing of this newly produced wealth. Then, through fear of war and other conditions, the countries in Europe started restricting their wheat imports and growing their own. World markets collapsed. Canada's banks did not do it; fear in Europe had much to do with it. And after that came the succession of heart-breaking dry seasons that our farmers have endured. You and I know what that has meant to Alberta.

It has meant that for these seven years in the Great Central Plain of this Province and for almost ten years in the South, farmers have had either no crops or poor markets, which in any case result in the same thing — little or no money.

Canada's Chartered Banks had no more to do with the collapse of the markets in Europe than they had with bringing on the drought. The real basis of hardship in this Province, as in the other Western Provinces, is that this great annual crop of new money has not been coming in.

If Canada's banks, by any miracle of lending, could have made it come in, you can be sure we would have done so; for it is by lending that we live. That is our business. The banks are a part of your community. While you suffer we cannot prosper.

I have shown you how few bank branches in Alberta make any profit and how many are losing and, on top

of these losses, as I have shown you, we have an increased tax burden to carry.

Alberta audiences are intelligent — they are alive to questions of economics. Remember our responsibility to safeguard the funds of depositors. When we are losing money, if costs are increased by steep advance in taxes, what then? The alternative is either to pass on to our customers these added costs or steadily close out losing branches to a point where ends can be made to meet. Either way is a hardship on our customers and an inconvenience to their communities.

Now we turn to the matter of earnings. It is a popular misimpression that because we pay one and one-half per cent on savings deposits and because, on other deposits, the highest interest rate we can charge by law is seven per cent, the difference between the one and one-half per cent and the seven per cent is all "velvet" — all profit. Let me point out to you why it is not so.

We have costs. I am sure that all of my hearers are aware that no business can be carried on without costs.

We pay wages. In the Province of Alberta alone during the past year we paid \$2,015,500 in wages to employees. We pay rent on premises. We spend money for stationery, printing and postage. We buy water, fuel and light.

We pay the enormous taxes that I have spoken to you about. We contribute heavily to pension funds and to group insurance for our employees. Depreciation on bank buildings takes a large sum each year. We have also to set aside a substantial amount each year as a reserve for bad debts.

In addition to our costs there are direct restrictions on our bank earnings. Only a relatively small proportion of our loans earns the legal maximum of seven per cent. Let me tell you about these restricted earnings.

Banks must keep themselves in such a position that anybody going to the bank to withdraw his savings can get his money. We are required by statute to deposit with the Bank of Canada, earning nothing at all, a certain percentage of our depositors' funds. In addition it is necessary to keep in short-term investments a further amount upon which the yield is low. Why is this yield low? Because the investments in which these funds are placed will mature at short date. Cash reserves of other companies as well as those of Chartered Banks are looking for this sort of investment — the type which can, of course, most readily be turned back into cash. The demand for this type of investment is great and the supply none too plentiful; therefore, the price is high. Let us take another way of saying that the earning — the yield — is low.

The costs of doing business, coupled with restrictions in earnings, drop up most of the difference between the one and one-half per cent we pay and the seven per cent which it is wrongly supposed we earn on all our loans.

Let us take a little instance of the earnings on a loan. Let us say a farmer borrows \$100 in April, expecting to repay in the fall — say a six months' transaction. If the interest is seven per cent, the gross amount of rent on this money paid to

the bank is \$3.50 — in other words the farmer has used \$100 for six months at a rental of \$3.50; but what does the bank receive net? Not \$3.50, but a matter of five cents only. We have taken a six months' transaction for illustration. The rate of profit is no greater if the loan runs longer. Why? Because the costs we mention are running on all the time, too.

Last year's net earnings of the Chartered Banks on all of their business everywhere amounted to only one-half of one per cent on total assets and in previous years approximately the same. What commercial business or enterprise gets along on so narrow a margin?

You often hear it said that we pay big dividends and our own published annual statements are often used against us as seeming proof. Do you know that for every dollar of dividends paid the banks pay ninety cents in taxes?

The fact is that while by law \$100 is the par value of bank stock the average price at which the banks have sold their shares is \$163, of which \$100 has gone to Capital Account and \$63 to Reserve. In addition, during the scores of years the Chartered Banks have been in business, earnings of \$29 per share — instead of being paid out in dividends to shareholders — has been transferred to Reserve to add to the protection of bank depositors.

The total of a shareholder's investment is, therefore, on the average \$192 per share. So an \$8 dividend per share is a payment of only just over four per cent on the money invested.

Now we have dealt with taxes, earnings, costs and dividends. We have shown that banks operate upon a much smaller margin of profit than other lines of business.

We want to bring it home that the branch bank is a part of the community — that is true in the strongest sense. Besides giving a valuable service, banks maintain offices and staffs in scores of Alberta communities. They give opportunity of employment and a start in life to young people who take an active part in community affairs.

As a customer of public utilities, your local bank buys water, light, gas, power and fuel. It pays local taxes which go to the support of schools and hospitals and municipal institutions. It is on the job the year around, sharing your problems and taking its place as a good citizen.

And let me say one more thing about their share of Dominion Government taxes — apart from any reserve for bad accounts, the Alberta Branches of Canada's Chartered Banks spent last year in taxes — Provincial and Municipal — in such things as wages, goods and other services, the gross sum of \$3,000,139 to carry on business in Alberta. That was purchasing power for Alberta — and that money was not created out of nothing.

I hope I have made it clear that we have carried on our business throughout the long, lean years, at a loss so far as our operations in the Province of Alberta are concerned. Canada's Chartered Banks have faith in the future of Alberta and confidence in the fair judgment of its people when all of the facts are before them.

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Sluggish kidneys let poisons accumulate in your system. Stagnant blood, lumbago and rheumatism are the result. GIN PILLS will give the kidneys the help they need to get rid of the poisons that cause the pain. Have their health checked by their doctor.

## GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS

# THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the Canadian Coast.

By PATRICK SLATER.  
By arrangement with Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

## CHAPTER XI—Continued

The Marshall family were honestly concerned about the condition of health; but I told them I had got medicine to take, and, worse luck, I produced the bottle. The dose was a tablespoonful night and morning on an empty stomach. Miss Elizabeth saw to it that I took my medicine. It was horridly bitter, astringent, stuffy, even for fainting spells, the selection of young women told me, with a smile. "So perhaps it will cure you!"

I kept away from the table and threw my body into hard work in an attempt to burn the fever out of my system. I can sincerely recommend a daily walk of eighteen miles between the handles of a bucking pulley to any young man who is late sick—to be followed by a rest of eight hours on a hard bunk.

A day or two before Christmas that year, Samuel Arnold drove up the lane to make his expected visit on Miss Elizabeth Marshall and her family. Mr. Marshall was away to town. So I stepped out to do the honors and took the young gentleman's man. Mr. Arnold said he would go with me to the stable, and had been a long, cold cut ride for the man—the snow crunched under foot. He came snuffed up with fur cap and robes, but on alighting his legs were stiff and numb with the cold. His purpose in coming with me, I found, was to classify him up for an effective stage entrance at the house. Of course he had the fire and the clapping of his hands, but he was much affected by the young Irish gentility of those days. The smart young man was wearing pants with blue stripes and black frock coat with two buttons at the small of the back. As he fingered his bow-tie and turned to go into the house, it occurred to me that I might do him a kindly turn. He seemed a civil young man, and he had come a long way, and was entitled to a good run for his money.

"Pardon me, sir," I said to him; "but the Marshall ladies have a prejudice against tobacco chewing. Perhaps you better give your chin and rid up the corners of your mouth a little."

Mr. Arnold took the suggestion kindly. "And perhaps, too," I told him, "you better have your plug with you. You might be forgetful and take a chew unbeknownst to yourself!"

I carried his grip up to the house and ushered him in the front way, which had been freshly shoveled for the occasion.

Miss Letitia was present to make his acquaintance. On the occasion of this visit, the young man's mind was not on hymn singing. He had driven over to make arrangements about getting married. He was surprised and disappointed when Miss Elizabeth told him that, at the moment, she was not thinking of marrying any one.

It then transpired that Rev. Mr. Berry, in the heat of match-making, had overstepped his instructions and that the clergyman's limber tongue had placed young Arnold in a very awkward predicament. All his friends and neighbors over home had been told the match was made, and the whole community knew that Arnold was now off to attend to the details of getting married to Miss Elizabeth Marshall of Mono. An awkward affair that, was it not? Arnold argued his side of the case with great vigor, and spent a couple of days trying to persuade the young woman to take a reasonable view of the situation. Elizabeth did not see matters in his light. Aunt Letitia spoke her mind strongly on the wisdom of the girl getting a good husband with a two-hundred-acre farm all clear, now that the opportunity presented itself. Quite a bit of pressure was brought to bear on Elizabeth, but she was adamant. Altogether, a very unhappy time was had. Finally Miss Letitia had one of her weak spells; and then Arnold threw up his hands and asked that his team be got ready for the road by two o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Marshall asked me if I would mind lending a hand by having the visitor's team ready at that unearthly hour. There was no task for me—it was a downright, joyful pleasure. I gave the Arnold horses out enough to send them staggering down the road; and then I took a walk off somewhere—it was horridly distressed in one way.

On returning, I found the house in darkness. The air was mellow with moonlight and vibrant with the rustling of leaves. I went to the tree trunk at the gate of the snappy new picket fence, which now totters on its time-worn hinges. The cause of all the family trouble awaiting me. The girl was in her bare feet and her hair had tumbled down from a loose coil. "Miss Elizabeth," said I, "I thought every one would be in bed long ago. Bob and I were waiting up to get Mr. Arnold's team ready for him."

"Oh, my heart-broken I am," she told me with a choke in her voice. "Now, now, Betty," said I to her, "it's this night time does it. The shivers will all flow away with the fairness of the morning."

"If that old thing, Letitia, would only mind her own business," she sobbed. "I know Ma would leave me alone."

"The girl's face was pale in the moonlight, and she was in distress. "Why, Betty," I comforted her, "they're all interested in your welfare, and they're trying to plan the best for you."

"But I don't want to marry that conceited thing—with his singing!" she sobbed. "The man might make you a good house," I counselled, "his folk are high spoken."

"But I don't want him," she sobbed. "I don't want him at all. I love you, I want, Paddy!"

The girl's hair got tangled up in her bare arms and seemed to blind me. I could feel the sobs shaking the curves of her soft, warm body. It was Betty taught me a woman's tears have a salty taste.

"Oh! take me," she whispered, "never to forsake me—because I love you so."

"Now, now, girl," I told her after awhile, "you'll always have Paddy as a last resort. Sure, child," said I, "you'll never be a left-over like a chew unbeknownst to yourself!"

The thought touched a funny spot and broke the spell the moon was casting.

"I don't know why they are all so much concerned about my affairs," she complained, "why don't they leave a girl alone to live her own life? They must want to get rid of me!"

"Well," I said, with a chuckle, "they'll all be damn well concerned about your affairs, Elizabeth. It's that Aunt Letitia of yours says you standing out here in the moonlight with your arms and neck of a no-account Irish papist."

"Oh! well, anyway, you clumsy sweethearts!" she smiled at me through glancing tears. "It's me, Paddy, and you won't have to tell your ghostly father, John Sheridan, anything about it."

With that, she fled into the darkened house.

"Come, Bob," said I, when at last I got my breath back, "let us go and think this matter over."

It was clear as day what was the matter with Paddy Slater. He was hopelessly in love with the woman whose fresh young heart had burst open, like a flower, in warm surrender

there. In the hot heyday of his youth, his blood was tingling with a love sickness of which a country lad once sang:

"My beloved is unto me as a cluster of flowers in the vineyards of En-gedi . . . Behold thou art fair, my love, behold thou art fair. Thou hast doves' eyes."

There were two causes of all the trouble which came upon him. The first was a love sickness of which a country lad once sang:

"My beloved is unto me as a cluster of flowers in the vineyards of En-gedi . . . Behold thou art fair, my love, behold thou art fair. Thou hast doves' eyes."

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"My beloved is unto me as a cluster of flowers in the vineyards of En-gedi . . . Behold thou art fair, my love, behold thou art fair. Thou hast doves' eyes."

DOES YOUR MONEY BACK TO POSTUM DOESN'T HELP YOU!

IF YOU'RE ONE OF THOSE WHO CAN SAFELY DRINK TEA OR COFFEE . . .

Postum contains no caffeine. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. Postum comes in two forms . . . Postum cereal, the kind you boil or percolate . . . and Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup. It is economical, easy to make delicious. You may mix tea and coffee at first, but after 30 days, you'll love Postum on its own rich, full-bodied flavor.

Give Postum a fair trial . . . drink it for the full 30 days! Postum contains no caffeine. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. Postum comes in two forms . . . Postum cereal, the kind you boil or percolate . . . and Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup. It is economical, easy to make delicious. You may mix tea and coffee at first, but after 30 days, you'll love Postum on its own rich, full-bodied flavor.

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## To Encourage Capital

### Large Port of British Columbia Still Undeveloped

Premier T. D. Pattullo told a convention of Canadian and United States mining men British Columbia wanted to encourage capital investment because a "great portion of its area was literally unprospected."

The premier was addressing a joint meeting of the joint convention opened by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

He said Fort St. James was located in the geographical centre of the province, but that almost the entire area north of that point was undeveloped.

Pattullo mentioned briefly the cordial relations between Canada and the United States. He warned his listeners that "we may think ourselves safe from attack but we don't forget there can never be a major world conflict without this continent being drawn into it."

He referred briefly to the proposed annexation of the Yukon Territory by British Columbia, commenting, "and we may go farther than that before we get through."

## Will Follow The Sun

### Portable Classrooms In London's New School Construction Scheme

Classrooms which "follow the sun" are the sum of the London county council's new school construction scheme to be started next year. The buildings will be of light and adaptable construction, with sliding walls, sun-roofs and portable classrooms.

Foot-baths, showers, toothbrush fountains and rest periods on portable beds will be part of the daily program.

Cooks With Sun's Rays.  
Using twenty panel mirrors, a California genius has devised a sun-cooker which is not only capable of cooking meat and vegetables with the sun's rays, but can generate a temperature as high as 1,000 degrees, hot enough to melt several metals.

## Forces Big Airlines

### Will Accommodate 150 Passengers Stated Designer Of Flying Boats

A trans-Atlantic airliner capable of accommodating 150 passengers will be built "before long" in the opinion of Oswald Short, designer of Imperial Airways' flying boats.

The liners would weigh 150 tons and have motors which would develop 6,000 horsepower. Calcutta and Ceylon, the Atlantic trade blazers weigh 19 tons and have a development of 30 passengers.

Short declared there would be no technical difficulties in constructing such large ships, but engines of sufficient power would take time to develop. The latest commercial airliner built at present develops only 1,500 horsepower.

The Short plant at Rochester, Kent, has already turned out 22 of the Imperial Airways' order for 28 ships by the end of this year.

Short began as a balloon enthusiast but after Orville Wright's successful flight started building aeroplanes. In 1925 he scrapped wood construction as obsolete and built the world's first all-metal flying boat.

Province To Have 700 Miles Of Hard Surface Highways By End Of 1938  
Alberta government expects to have 700 miles of hard surfaced highways in the province by the end of 1938, according to present plans.

All but a few miles of the main highway from the international border to Edmonton would be hard surfaced by the end of 1938 construction season, he said.

"Blotting" of roads is proceeding at the rate of 10 to 12 miles a week and it is expected 150 miles will be completed this year, the minister stated. About 150 miles were processed last year.

Prevalent hard surfacing had cost from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a mile, he asserted, but the government now was hard surfacing at a cost of not more than \$2,500 a mile. The new type of hard surfacing was similar to work now being done in the United States, he added.

## Little Helps For This Week

Fear not, stand still and see the salvation of the Lord which he will show to you, today. Psalm 113.

The folded hands seem idle. But if folded at His word. In obedience to the Lord.

It is not the multitude of hard duties, it is not constraint and contention that advance us in our Christian course. On the contrary it is the yielding of our wills without restriction and without any choice, to tread cheerfully every day in the path where the Lord leads us, to seek nothing, to be discouraged by nothing, to see our duty in the present moment, and to trust all else without reserve to the will and power of God. Godliness is the devotion of the soul to the Master, to a living person whose will is to be its law, whose love is to be its life. It is the habit of living before the face of God, and not simply the doing of certain things.

## For Public Weal

Plan To Make Medical Services Available To All Classes Of People

Challenge to the medical profession in Alberta, to take the lead in formulating a scheme whereby medical services would be made available to all classes of people and at a cost within their means, was made at Edmonton by Dr. T. H. Leggett of Ottawa, president of the Canadian Medical Association.

The science of medicine has advanced so rapidly, while medical economies has been almost stagnant still, that a serious disequilibrium has been created," Dr. Leggett asserted at a luncheon meeting of the annual convention of the Alberta branch of the association, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta.

One of the leading tasks facing the medical profession in Canada was to bring about a balance, Dr. Leggett emphasized.

## A Japanese Pastime

Listening To Songs Of Insects Was Considered Soothing

The traditional Japanese pastime of listening to the nightingales is threatened with extinction. Films, radio, jazz, cafes and sports provide the entertainment of modern Japan. For years against the railing, mounted comfort, the song of night-singing insects, captive in delicate bamboo cages, has been appreciated by comparatively few. One known dealer still handles many bird insects, and during the winter and summer months as many as 100,000 are sold.

Almost every Japanese of moderate means owns three or four times as many pictures as he has room for on the walls of his home. They switch on and off according to the seasons.

Great Britain's longest electric railway has just been opened between Waterloo and Portsmouth, in England, the non-stop train covering the 74 miles in 91 minutes.

## AMERICA'S CHAMPION COLLIE DOG

Two-thirds of the earth's surface is covered by water.

The phrase "licked to death" originated in a Chinese torture, when victims had the soles of their feet tickled until they died in an agony of laughter.

Lechivar, (Irela of Glanville) America's champion collie dog, wants to get in the billiard game which his mistress, Miss Cherry Colborne of Long Island, N.Y., played last recently. Lechivar himself \$2,000, is able to earn the meagre salary of \$50 per day as a movie star in Hollywood.

## PERSONAL

**MEN! GET VIGOR AT ONCE! NEW**  
Oxley Tonic Tablets contain raw  
oyster ingredients and other stim-  
ulants. One dose pepes up organs,  
glands. If not delighted, make re-  
funds with no questions. Call, write  
McGibbin's Drug Store.

## THE CARBON CHRONICLE

Issued Every Thursday at  
CARBON, ALBERTA

Member Alberta Division Canadian  
Weekly Newspapers Association  
EDOUARD J. ROULEAU,  
Editor and Publisher

## THEATRE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23

Barbara Stanwyck and  
Robert Taylor

— IN —

**"HIS BROTHER'S WIFE"**

— with —  
Joan Herdall

SATURDAY SHOW  
AS USUAL

Two Shows: 7:30 p.m.; 9:00 p.m.

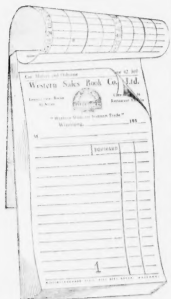
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DRAYING  
AND REASONABLE  
PRICES, PHONE  
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LICENSED AUCTIONEER  
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## ORDER YOUR

**Counter  
Check  
Books**

FROM  
THE CARBON CHRONICLE



ASK FOR PRICES

CHRIST CHURCH, CARBON

Services will be held as follows:  
1st and 3rd Sundays in month, 11 a.m.  
2nd and 4th Sundays, 7:30 p.m.  
8th Sunday in month by arrangement.  
REV. S. EVANS is charge

SHAVERS FUNERAL HOME

— AGENT —

C. FRIESEN, CARBON,  
— of the —  
"CORNER CLOTHING"

Complete Funerals, \$50 Up

TOWN & COUNTRY  
Personalographs

The Duke of York Chapter I.O.E.E. held a farewell party for Mrs. McQuade in the waiting room of the depot on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Lou Picon were Calgary visitors the first of the week and returned on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Talbot and daughter left last week for their home near Nelson, B.C. Mrs. J.W. Talbot and Miss Margaret Wheat went with them and will visit in the B.C. city.

Mr. and Mrs. L.G. McQuade left this week for Calgary, where they will reside for the present.

Mrs. J. James, who has been visiting in Carbon for the past week, left on Monday for her home in Kelowna, B.C. Mrs. Jas. Smith went as far as Calgary with her mother, returning Monday night.

Mrs. Carl Moorhouse is a Calgary visitor, going in last Friday.

Mrs. Sindall and Alfred of Calgary spent Saturday and Sunday visiting with Mrs. M.J. Elliott.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Flava and family spent the week end at Banff, returning to Carbon Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Corrie Priesen were Calgary visitors on Monday.

Mrs. L. Brooks of Calgary is visiting with her sister Mrs. Elliott.

On Tuesday of last week the C.G. L.T. Group held a farewell party in the church for Miss Betty McQuade.

Mrs. T.J. King took his son George into Calgary Monday, where he was to have an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Green and Mr. and Mrs. W. Brooks of Calgary visited with Mrs. M.J. Elliott on Saturday.

Cooler weather on Tuesday brought on the thoughts of coming winter.

Local duck hunters report varying luck the first part of the season. The weather has been too fine for good shooting and while ducks are fairly plentiful they prefer the high heavens to the low lands.

TRAVEL BY BUS—LOWER FARES

CARBON UNITED CHURCH

W. H. McDONNOLD, B.A., B.D.,  
Minister:

Mrs. A.F. McGibbin, Organist  
Mrs. Bruce Ramsay, Choir Leader  
Jas. Gordon, Sunday School Supt.

Carbon, 11:00 a.m. Bellevue, 8:00 p.m.  
Irricana, 7:30 p.m.  
Sunday School 12:10 to 1:10 a.m.

Sermon Topic Sunday, Sept. 26  
"God's Grace and the Broken Patterns"

TRAVEL  
BARGAINS

TO

**Eastern  
Canada**

FOR FALL VACATIONS  
SEPTEMBER 18 TO OCT. 2

CHOICE OF TRAVEL  
is COACHES, TOURIST  
or STANDARD SLEEPERS

Fare slightly higher for Tourist or  
Standard Sleepers in addition  
to usual berth charge

RETURN LIMIT 45 DAYS

in addition to date of sale

STOPOVERS ALLOWED

at Stations Winnipeg and East

For Fares, Train Service, etc.

Apply Ticket Agent

Canadian Pacific

Don't forget that the address of  
Mr. Vernon Knowles, on behalf of  
the Chartered Banks of Canada, will  
be broadcast over all Alberta stations  
on Tuesday evenings from 8:30 to  
9:45, and on Wednesday noons, from  
12:40 to 12:15.

Sandy (entering garden): "Have you  
a nice cucumber?"  
Gardener: "Aye, here's one. That  
will be five pence."

Sandy: "Too much. Have you no one  
for pennies?"  
Gardener: "You can have this for  
pennies."

Sandy: "All right, here's the pen-  
nies. But don't cut it off. I'll be call-  
ing for it in about a week."

Your husband is always complain-  
ing that he leads a dog's life.  
Yes, he comes home with muddy  
feet, makes himself comfortable in  
the fire, barks until he is fed and  
then growls.

— LONG YEARS AGO —  
Sept. 27, 1923

A fire of unknown origin destroyed  
about 700 bushels of wheat and a  
granary, the property of S. N.  
Wright. The blaze started in a straw  
stack, where Mr. Wright was thresh-  
ing.

Local Grain Prices: Wheat, 74c;  
Oats, 27c; Barley, 32c.

Win. Woods held the record yield  
of wheat so far this year. He thresh-  
ed 57 1-2 bushels to the acre.

The first snow of the season fell on  
Friday, but the weather soon cleared  
again.

The Hesketh Board of Trade will  
hold a meeting on September 28th.

## IS A WET CYCLE COMING?

(continued from front page)

cycles developed in the past and that  
every 40 years there was great de-  
ficiency of rainfall for a more ex-  
tended period. But it always passed  
away and was followed by years of  
normal rainfall and normal production  
from the earth. Of course, with this  
seeming regularity there might come  
a gradual change. And with anything  
so imperfectly understood as weather  
and climate, no scientist would make  
a definite prediction such as are made  
regarding eclipses of the sun and the  
moon. The scientist makes no state-  
ment that cannot be backed up com-  
pletely by conclusive evidence.

But when Dr. Abbott says that he  
is "hopeful" about more rain in the  
Canadian prairie country in 1938, and  
that that is when the return to nor-  
mal precipitation "should" come ac-  
cording to records of the past, West-  
erners will cheerfully commend the  
carefulness of this general statement  
and more cheerfully believe that they  
have excellent reason to expect that  
the abnormally long run of bad luck  
is about to be warmed up, and that  
greater production and comparatively  
prosperous years will return ere long.  
That, of course, is subject to the fact  
that the soil of the drought area has  
entirely dried out to such a depth  
that it will take more than a year of  
normal rainfall to put sufficient mois-  
ture in the ground. But the evidence  
of a change for the better should  
have a buoyant effect—Winning  
Five Press.

## "KNOW THYSELF"

(continued from front page)

that "Truth" is a two-edged sword  
cleaving truth from untruth. Such an  
individual is hopeful, playful and joy-  
ous and will be able to see the hu-  
mour in life. Now and again he will  
want to laugh in church.

Now many people have both ten-  
dencies in them. Even the expansive  
personality will want to retire and  
face away from men at times. Jesus,  
himself, after a long hard day of  
creative sympathy and confession had  
to retire frequently to the mountains  
to pray and to face away from men.  
If we are to be normal we must  
come to the Christian conception of  
society. Anything in us that is less

## JUDGING BY EXPERIENCE

Judging by experience a good place  
to deliver your grain is your U. G. G.  
Elevator.

That, for many years, has been the  
experience of thousands of farmers  
throughout western Canada.

DELIVER YOUR GRAIN TO

**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.**  
ELEVATOR AT SWALWELL

For Health and Vitality

**BEER**  
IS BEST

ENJOY YOUR FAVORITE BRAND  
OF ALBERTA BEER IN YOUR  
HOME—ORDER A CASE TO-DAY  
ON DRAUGHT AT ALL  
LICENSED PREMISES

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Nor by the Government of the Province of Alberta

than Christian is sub-normal. This de-  
finition is that society is you and me  
and God. You and I cannot get along  
without each other. Our lives are  
united in bonds that lie under the sur-  
face of life and when these bonds are  
broken our lives are broken too. Again  
this, what is it but the power of liv-  
ing God that brings your life and us  
mine together for creative living?  
Today life is breaking down at ex-  
actly those points where people and  
individuals are shutting themselves  
in and refusing to acknowledge those  
larger bonds of brotherhood that  
bind us to the throne of God. God's  
laws are never broken. They break  
living God that brings your life and us

## The Guiding Motive

The principals underlying the operations of Alberta Pool Ele-  
vators may be summed up as follows:

1. Co-operative ownership and control of facilities, designed to benefit the man who produces the grain.
2. Efficient operation of these facilities on a basis of service to every farmer who wishes to avail himself of them.

YOUR GRAIN SHOULD GO TO

**ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS**

**CALGARY**  
DRY GINGER ALE

"The Finest--Bar None!"



CHOSEN BY THOSE OF  
DISTINGUISHED TASTES  
IN FINE BEVERAGES

Insist on the Genuine  
"BUFFALO BRAND"

A PRODUCT OF

THE CALGARY BREWING & MALTING CO. LTD.

MORE OF  
**THE FACTS**  
ABOUT  
**Banking in Canada**

Will Be Told to You By

Canada's Chartered Banks

In Another 15-Minute Broadcast

TUESDAY EVENING SEPTEMBER 28  
8:30 TO 8:45

WITH A DAYTIME BROADCAST  
OF THIS ADDRESS

WEDNESDAY NOON, SEPTEMBER 29  
12:00 TO 12:15

## Over Stations

CFCN 1030 kilocycles  
CJJC 690 kilocycles  
CFAC 930 kilocycles  
CJOC 950 kilocycles  
CJCA 730 kilocycles  
CFRN 960 kilocycles

—LISTEN IN—